[JULY, MDCCLXVII.] THE [NUMB. 84.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL;

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1767.

Extract of a Repreſentation from the Board of Trade to his Majeſty, dated the 9th of February, 1764.

THE bad Effect and pernicious Operation of the legal Tender, annnexed to Paper Bills of Credit, are univerſally admitted, and have been ſeverely felt in moſt of your Majeſty's *American* Colonies; and to ſhew the Senſe of the Merchants of the principal Cities of *Great-Britain* upon the Subject, we beg Leave to ſubjoin their Memorials, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, complaining of the Loſſes they have ſuſtained, and the Confuſion that has ariſen, from the Introduction of this impolitic, as well as fraudulent Syſtem, into the Colonies of *Virginia* and *North-Carolina*.

We are not ſufficiently informed to ſay, with Certainty, in what Manner, and from what Cauſes, this abſurd and deſtructive Notion, of converting Paper Bills of Credit into legal Currency, firſt took its Riſe, not being in Poſſeſſion of the ancient Records of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, where we apprehend it firſt begun; but we conceive, that between the Years 1689 and 1692, that Colony, growing neceſſitous, from the Expences incurred chiefly on Account of Sir *William Phipps*'s Expedition againſt *Canada*, borrowed Money, in a Method of which we are not particularly apprized, upon ſuch Security, and under ſuch Terms and Conditions, that the Notes or Bills given for the ſame carried with them ſuch a Degree of Credit, that they paſſed in Dealings and Tranſactions with as little Difficulty as Bank Bills do now in this Kingdom.

The firſt obvious Effect of theſe Notes, thus from their Credit paſſing in Payment, was the Exportation of almoſt all the Gold and Silver in the Province; and the Neceſſities of the Government at the ſame Time increaſing, without a Poſſibility of finding Funds to give ſufficient Securities for the Principal and Intereſt of Money to be borrowed, ſoon made it neceſſary for the Aſſembly to turn their Thoughts to ſome new Method of anſwering the public Exigences; and the beforementioned Notes being in Part paid off, after having occaſioned the Exportation of moſt of the Gold and Silver, the apparent Want of a Medium of Trade and Commerce, furniſhed a further Pretence for a new Scheme of Paper Credit; and that this is no uncertain Concluſion will evidently appear, from the firſt Act of the General Court of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, that we are in Poſſeſſion of; which Act, reciting the extreme Scarcity of Money, and Want of other Medium of Commerce, gives an additional Advantage to a new Emiſſion of Paper Bills of Credit, by directing that they ſhould paſs, and be received in all public Payments, at the Advance, and after the Rate of *Five per Cent.* which additional Advantage the General Court was probably induced to give, from an Apprehenſion that, without ſuch Advantages, theſe new Bills would not carry ſufficient Credit to make them paſs, ſo as to anſwer the general Purpoſes of Trade and Government.

This Expedient, we preſume, had its Effect for ſome Years, for we do not find any Depreciation of theſe Bills of Credit from their original nominal Value of One Hundred and Thirty-ſix Pounds for One Hundred Pounds Sterling, till the Year 1705, when One Hundred Pounds Sterling, became worth One Hundred and Forty Pounds Currency; from which Time they continued, at every new Emiſſion, gradually to depreciate, until the Year 1711, when One Hundred Pounds Sterling, became worth One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency: Diſputes then ariſing, between Debtors and Creditors, upon taking theſe Bills in Payment for Debts contracted before the Depriciation, the General Court thought fit to enact, that theſe Paper Bills ſhould be a legal Tender in all Payments till the Year 1715; and we find afterwards, that the ſame Regulation was continued to the Year 1730.

The palpable Fraud of this Regulation in 1711, is ſo glaring, that it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that the General Court was not ſenſible of it; for by this Law every Creditor who had lent his Money before the Depreciation, was defrauded of the whole Difference, and as every new Emiſſion was conſtantly followed by Depreciation, the Fraud was increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that many fair Creditors, and other Perſons not in Debt, loſt Half or Three-Fourths of what was due to them, and of their perſonal Eſtate.

The Grievance at length became ſo enormous in this, and in the other Colonies upon the Continent of *America*, almoſt all of which had followed the Example of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in iſſuing Paper Bills of Credit, and making them legal Tender, though upon different Principles, and under different Regulations; and this Practice had ſo pernicious an Operation, not only within the Colonies themſelves, but alſo upon their Commerce and Dealings with this Kingdom, that the Houſe of Commons thought proper in the Year 1739 and 1740, to take up the Conſideration of the dangerous State of public Credit in the Colonies, and to interpoſe, in order to ſtop thoſe Abuſes, which the Crown had in vain endeavoured to check by its own Authority: And on the 14th of *April* 1740, upon full Conſideration thereof, they unanimouſly reſolved, That the creating Paper Bills of Credit, and declaring them to be legal Tender in all Payments, had been a great Diſcouragement to the Commerce of this Kingdom, by occaſioning a Confuſion in Dealings, and a Leſſening of Credit in thoſe Parts; and that the Inſtructions, given by the Crown to the ſeveral Governors, not to aſſent to any Acts for making ſuch Bills of Credit, without Clauſes ſuſpending their Execution, until the Crown's Pleaſure could be known, ought to be enforced and duly obſerved.

Theſe Reſolutions, however, in which the Senſe of one Branch of the Legiſlature was ſo clearly and fully expreſſed, had not the Effect to reſtrain this deſtructive Practice; and the Quantity of this Paper Currency having been greatly increaſed, on Account of the real pretended Exigency of the Service, during the War with *France* and *Spain*; the Miſchiefs of it were ſeverely felt, as well by the Merchants of *Great-Britain*, as by the Colonies themſelves, and occaſioned another Parliamentary Enquiry, which produced the Act paſſed in the 24th of his late Majeſty, for reſtraining ſuch Paper Bills of Credit in the *New-England* Governments; but we beg Leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that the Limitation of this Act to thoſe Governments did not ariſe from any Opinion which our Predeceſſors in Office, who ſupported this Bill, had entertained; that the Reaſonings and Principle, upon which it was founded, were not equally applicable to the other Colonies, but from an unwillingneſs in Parliament to involve thoſe Colonies, whoſe Conduct had not been complained of, in a Meaſure that, at the ſame Time that it reſtrained, was intended as a juſt Cenſure of the Conduct of thoſe to which it was applied; for that Board of Trade, which upon many other Occaſions, as well as in this Inſtance, has very eminently diſtinguiſhed itſelf, appears to have had the cleareſt Conviction, that this Meaſure of declaring Paper Bills of Credit to be a legal Tender, was falſe in its Principles, unjuſt in its Foundation, and manifeſtly fraudulent in its Operation.

What we ſhall humbly propoſe to your Majeſty, is founded upon the ſame Principles, which appear to have been the Rule of the Conduct of that Board; and our Intention is not to convey Cenſure upon any particular Colony, but to ſuggeſt a general Regulation, upon a full Conviction that it is neceſſary, as well for the Security and Intereſt of the Colonies themſelves, as of the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom.

It is not neceſſary for us to enter into many Arguments to evince, that the Practice of making Paper Bills of Credit a legal Tender is abſurd, unjuſt and impolitic, being ſupported in this Opinion by the Experience of its Effect in every Colony, where it has been practiſed to any great Degree, by the Sufferings and Loſſes of the Merchants trading to *America*, by the Opinion of our ableſt Predeceſſors at this Board, by the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, and the Orders of the Crown thereupon, by the Senſe of the whole Legiſlature, expreſſed in the Act of the 24th of the late King, and by the beneficial Effect of that Act in the Colonies to which it was applied, more particularly in the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, where, though by the extenſive Operations of the War in *North-America*, they were obliged to make greater Efforts, in every Reſpect, than was ever required in any former War; yet, ſuch was the State of public Credit under the Effect of this Law, that larger Supplies were raiſed, and with more Satisfaction and Facility, than was ever known before.

It would otherwiſe not be very difficult to ſhew, that a Medium of Trade muſt, in its Nature, not only be a Meaſure of the Value, but an Equivalent; and that, in a Country which has any foreign Trade, the Equivalent muſt be of a Material which is univerſal, and of intrinſic Value, which Paper Bills of Credit, created in any particular Country, never can be; that different Countries muſt agree upon the Material for this Meaſure and Equivalent, which they have tacitly done in Favour of Gold and Silver, but never will, or did, or can do ſo with regard to Paper; that Gold or Silver are the Materials fitteſt for this Meaſure and Equivalent, for ſeveral Reaſons, too long to enumerate, and that Paper is perhaps as unfit as any Thing can poſſibly be; all which would be enough to evince the Abſurdity of this Meaſure.

If we were to enter into a Diſcuſſion of the Fraud and Injuſtice of it, we ſhould find it only neceſſary to refer to the Effects of the Depreciations in the ſeveral Colonies, where Debtors have been enabled to pay their Debts with Three or Four Shillings in the Pound, merely by Majorities of Men under that Deſcription in the Aſſemblies, making new and large Emiſſions of Paper Bills: For theſe Bills have but one Property in common with real Money, which is, that the larger the Quantity, the leſs the Value with regard to other Commodities; and this perhaps may ariſe from the Quantity affecting the Credit, as in the other Caſe the Quantity overſtocks the Market. Thus it would be made eaſily to appear, that Fraud and Injuſtice are, and muſt be the Attendants upon this Practice.

And as nothing can be conſonant with true Policy that is abſurd and unjuſt, that Conſideration would be ſufficient to ſhew, that this ſtrange and deceitful Syſtem is impolitic: But when, added to this, we conſider, that ſuch a Paper Currency, in a commercial Country, baniſhes the real Medium of Trade, Gold or Silver, and that ſuch a Country is paid in Paper, and pays, and muſt pay, either in Gold or Silver, or its other valuable Commodities, we humbly preſume the Art of Man cannot contrive any Meaſure more ruinous and deſtructive to the unhappy Country where it is allowed to take Place.

It will, we truſt, appear to your Majeſty, from what has been ſaid, that the Practice, which at preſent prevails in thoſe Colonies, not included in the Act of the 24th of his late Majeſty, of iſſuing Paper Bills of Credit, upon Pretence either of diſcharging public Debts, defraying public Services, or eſtabliſhing a Medium of Commerce, which Bills bear no Intereſt, are in ſome Caſes redeemable at very diſtant Periods, and in other Caſes have no Fund at all for their Redemption, and the compelling Perſons by Law to receive theſe Bills at an arbitrary, artificial and nominal Value, is of the moſt pernicious Nature, deſtructive of public Credit, ruinous to the Colonies themſelves, and highly injurious to the Commerce of this Country; and that the Complaints lately made by the Merchants of the principle trading Cities in *Great-Britain*, of the Prejudice which they have ſuſtained from this Practice, do call for that Redreſs from Parliament, which, as we have before obſerved, the Crown has in vain endeavoured to obtain for them by its own Authority.

It has been urged upon this Occaſion, that the Complaints of this Practice are merely confined to *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and that in the middle Colonies Faith has been preſerved, and no Inconvenience has been found to attend this Practice; but on the contrary, that it has produced very beneficial Conſequences: This, however, will, we humbly conceive, appear upon Examination not to be founded upon Fact; for though the Credit of the Bills in theſe Provinces has been better ſupported than the Credit of thoſe of other Colonies, yet they have never kept to their nominal Value in Circulation, and have conſtantly depreciated to a certain Degree, whenever the Quantity has been increaſed; but if the Fact could be admitted as it is ſtated, yet it would be no Argument in Favour of a Practice in its Nature founded in Fraud and Injuſtice, which are ſtamped upon the Bills themſelves, by compelling all Perſons to receive that as lawful Money, which has no real intrinſic Value in itſelf.

It is this Circumſtance of declaring thoſe Bills to be a legal Tender, which, we humbly conceive, conſtitutes all the Fraud and Abuſe attendant upon this Practice, and that, if this was not allowed, the Colonies, whenever they ſhould find it neceſſary to make uſe of their public Credit, would be conſtrained to do it in a juſt and equitable Manner; and therefore we humbly ſubmit to your Majeſty, whether it may not be adviſeable to move in Parliament for a Bill to enact ——

New Advertiſements.

JUST IMPORTED,
By JAMES DRUMMOND,
In the QUEEN CHARLOTTE from LONDON, a large and compleat Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the preſent and the enſuing Seaſons, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, at his Store in Tradd-ſtreet, lately occupied by SAMUEL WISE; amongſt which are,

DYED jeans, India ditto, figured dimothys; corded, double and plain ditto, thickſets, ſooſey and linen handkerchiefs, printed cottons and callicoes, diaper table cloths, long lawns, Iriſh linens, nankeens, ſheeting, brown rolls, Ruſſia cloths, cotton gowns, gunpowder, ſhot, and bullets, pillow fuſtians, checks, French oznabrugs and Scotch threads, ſewing ſilk of all colours, flouriſhing and India cotton, blown thread, minionet and Bath laces, footings and edgings, French trimmings, black and ſcarlet ſnail lace, needles and pins; Engliſh, Holland, and diaper tapes; men and women's gloves and mitts, Leghorn and chip hats, ſtocks and ſtock tapes, powder blue, fig indico ditto, Durham flour of muſtard, lavender and hungary water, powder-boxes and puffs, bombazeens, Dutch caps, marble ſlabs with neat mahogany frames, backgammon-tables, crewet ſtands, coffee-mills, bohea and ſinglo tea, loaf ſugar, packthread boxes, glove ſticks; cabinet, braſs, and iron work of all ſorts; pewter diſhes and plates, ſpoons, baſons, water plates, gallon and pint pots, bed pans, candle moulds, ſail cloth; men, women, and children's ſhoes and pumps; fans, new Italian and Venetian chairs, mill'd lead, porter and Dorcheſter ale, a great variety of paper hangings, floor cloths, bed garniſh, curtain rings, furniture checks, buckrams of all colours, hair ſeating, Welch flannels, French coverlids, lincey counterpanes, tick matraſſes, matting, check hair cloth, ſerges; men and women's ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe; breeches pieces of all colours, and worſted hoſe and caps, great coats, jackets, breeches, linen waiſtcoats, check ſhirts, buttons of all ſorts, trowſers, drawers, gauzes, modes, plain and figured ſarſanets, ſattins, necklaces and ear-rings, Engliſh and French beads; mock, garnet, and jet necklaces and ear-rings, ſtove grates with braſs fenders, braſs candleſticks, waſh balls, blacking balls, rappee ſnuff, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, ſciſſors, razors, and penknives, table knives and forks in caſes, ſmoaking pipes, corks, ſtays, glazed linens, eight day clocks, tin ware, funnels, petty-pans, graters, pepper-boxes, ſauce-pans, coffee-pots, chocolate ditto, fenders, fiſh-kettles, caniſters, lanthorns, tea-kettles, duſt-pans, ivory and horn combs, Engliſh tapes, ſhoe bindings, gartering, crapes, brads and nails, tacks, pitching axes, hatchets, chains, traces, wedges, hammers, hinges, pad-locks, chiſſels, caulking-irons, ſaws, gimblets, grid-irons, curry-combs, box irons and caſtors, trowels, ſpits, frying pans, ſpades, ſhovels, oznabrugs, mahogany chairs, tea-boards, bottle-ſtands, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, rice ſieves, flour ditto, riddles, bird cages, men and boys felt hats, ditto beaver, mahogany rum-caſes with double flint glaſs bottles, bed ticks, telleſcopes, wine, rum, ſugar, ſalt, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the firſt day of September;
THE Houſe wherein Mrs. Elizabeth Hacket now lives, being very convenient for Lodging, having twelve good Rooms therein. For Particulars, enquire of THOMAS GRIMBALL, jun.

(in Hungary) April 3.

[illegible] from Frauwenmark, in the [illegible] Herenfer, who were out a bear [illegible] dog in purſuit of a very large one, [illegible] himſelf ſo deep, that on digging the [illegible] in order to unkennel him, there were [illegible] all expectation, marks of human foot-[illegible] following theſe marks they diſcovered to their [illegible] entertainment a wild woman, about 26 or 28 years old, [illegible] naked, clumſy, ſtrong, and black. She was taken up [illegible] main ſtrength, and, to her, with great reluctance, ſhe [illegible] on every one with much indignation and reſentment. [illegible] is put into an hoſpital, is cloathed, and taken care of. [illegible] will eat nothing but raw fleſh, and wild roots. No [illegible] perſon has heard her ſpeak, and it is thought ſhe is dumb.

Madrid, April 2. On the 31ſt paſt, between 11 and 12 at night, large detachments of troops were ſent to each of the different houſes of Jeſuits in this city; and the doors being opened, the bells were firſt ſecured, and a centinel was poſted at every cell, the occupier of which being obliged to riſe, they were aſſembled, and the King of Spain's commands were ſignified to them. In the mean time, all the hired coaches and chaiſes at Madrid, together with a number of waggons, were properly diſtributed; and early in the morning the Jeſuits to the number of about 550, were in motion: They were allowed to carry every neceſſary along with them. They took the road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This method will be uſed in all parts of Spain, and veſſels are diſpoſed for the ſame purpoſe in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. It is aſſured that they are each allowed a penſion of 16l. a year.

April 5. All the moveable and immoveable effects taken from the Jeſuits will be applied to the eſtabliſhment of hoſpitals and other pious foundations.

It is matter of ſurpriſe that the whole plan of the expulſion of the Jeſuits has been kept ſecret, as we are aſſured that the commiſſaries appointed to form and carry it into execution, have been employed thereon above a year.

Paris, April 6. A new company is eſtabliſhed here for the African and American trade, and for carrying on the fiſhery. It is under the protection of the miniſter of the marine, and promiſes a diminution of expences, a ſhortening of the voyage, and other advantages. For this purpoſe ſix veſſels are fitting out at Nantz for the African branch, and eight others are getting ready at Bourdeaux and Havre for the trade for America.——Theſe veſſels are to ſail at certain periods, in order to maintain a conſtant communication between thoſe two parts of the globe. Beſides which ſix veſſels, fitting out at Cherbourg, Dieppe, and Dunkirk, are to ſail on the fiſhery. All the operations are under the direction of merchants of credit, who have advanced a million to carry them on.

LONDON, April 18.

We hear that a very conſiderable ſum of money, about 250,000l. had been found out which for ſome time had lain unnoticed, and which would help to meliorate and eaſe the preſent burthenſome taxes.

The ſtate of the national debt as it ſtood the commencement of the new year, amounts to 130,842,412l. 10s. 1d. farthing, and the annual intereſt or other charges attending the ſame, is 4,707,223l. 7s. 4d.

April 21. It is ſaid that a certain publick ſpirited perſonage, who is a great adept at finding out new reſources to anſwer the exigencies of the ſtate, has now a ſcheme in contemplation for erecting a new Eaſt-India Company, who are to have a grant of one half of the acquiſitions of the old one, with liberty to erect forts and factories either contiguous to their's, or in ſuch other places as they ſhall judge moſt convenient for carrying on their trade.——*The emulation and rivalſhip which this muſt naturally create between the two companies, will certainly prove very advantageous to the publick, by enlarging commerce, and obliging both of them to diſpoſe of their merchandize at reaſonable rates. The advantages to government will likewiſe be ſo great as to enable it to leſſen the enormous load of taxes, under which the nation at preſent groans.*

Very large orders are now lying at Amſterdam and Hamburgh, for naval ſtores for the uſe of the French arſenals at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon.

A number of maſons and carpenters have lately been engaged at Vienna, who are ſhortly to ſet out for Hungary, in order to be employed in repairing the fortifications of that kingdom.

Letters from Smyrna, dated February 3, ſay, "Hitherto no ſymptoms of the Plague have appeared in theſe parts. Commerce is very flouriſhing; cotton in particular abounds; ſo that all veſſels which arrive here may be diſpatched with advantage and expedition."

April 30. The preſence of ſeveral young French noblemen here is (it is whiſpered) to be attributed to the attractive charms, in perſon and converſation, of a young lady, of a noble family, who was lately on a tour in France, and the toaſt of all the gay world at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 3.

The whole city is in an uproar ſince Wedneſday laſt, when the Jeſuits were abruptly ſeized and ſent off to different ports of the kingdom to embark for Italy. All their treaſures, all their eſtates are declared confiſcated to the crown. The Procurators, Subſtitutes of theſe fathers, are ſtill ſtrictly guarded, and they will be compelled to give in a detail of all the poſſeſſions of the ſociety. Yeſterday the King's decree for the baniſhment of the Jeſuits was made public with the uſual formalities; and on the other hand the Pope's nuncio, diſpatched a courier to Rome, with this ſtriking news.

We hear that number of foreign Jeſuits, who are poſſeſſed of immenſe wealth, have a deſign to lay aſide their eccleſiaſtical function and character entirely, in order to come and ſettle in Great-Britain as merchants, where they intend to get themſelves naturalized; for which privelege, it is ſaid, they are willing to pay a large ſum to the Government, which they intend to petition for that purpoſe.

Monday a gentleman living in Hamilton-ſtreet, near Hyde-Park corner, locked himſelf up in his cloſet, and then ſtabbed himſelf with his ſword, in ſeveral parts of his breaſt; but finding that he could not diſpatch himſelf ſoon enough, he pulled out his pen-knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear, and immediately expired. It ſeems the cauſe of his doing ſo was, his finding himſelf beginning to be ſeized with a canine madneſs, in conſequence of his having been bit by a mad dog about five weeks before; and to prevent his growing worſe, or doing miſchief to others, he thought proper to diſpatch himſelf in the above manner.

By the laſt advices received from lord Clive, we are informed of his being at a place called Delly, call of the capital territories of the great Mogul, that his Lordſhip intended travelling by land as far as poſſible, and that if he could not arrive in England by next May, he ſhould be obliged to be abſent a twelvemonth longer.

The laſt letters from Anamaboe inform, that ſeveral French trading ſhips, had lately appeared on that part of the coaſt; on which a ſloop of war had been diſpatched by the commanding officer on that ſtation, with orders to diſperſe them, on pain of being ſeized for tranſgreſſing the limits preſcribed by Treaty.

Yeſterday two large ſhips were taken up in the river on Government contract, to carry over artillery, troops and ſtores, for his Majeſty's ſettlements on the African coaſt.

They write from Leghorn, that at the firſt Aſſembly of the ſtates of Corſica, to be held in May next, a proclamation would be publiſhed, inviting foreigners to ſettle in the iſland, for the benefit of trade.

Letters from Paris mention, that the court of Madrid had juſt iſſued an Edict, prohibiting the importation of diamonds from any of the provinces of South-America, on pain of death.

We are adviſed from Cork, that two thouſand tons of Iriſh ſalt proviſions are now ſhipping there, on board ſome foreign tranſports, for the iſlands of Curacoa, St. Euſtatia, and St. Croix, in the Weſt-Indies.

Letters from Madrid ſay, that the attorneys of the Jeſuits, and all thoſe who managed their affairs, were cloſely guarded, and would be obliged to give an exact account of all the poſſeſſions of that ſociety, which are declared confiſcated to the profit of the crown.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated April 2.

Two Jeſuits arrived here lately from Paraguay, one of them was the governor, and the other chief juſtice of one of the principal provinces. Upon their arrival, they requeſted the neceſſary paſſes to convey them to Rome, which were readily granted, with expreſs orders to the officers not to ſearch or examine any part of their baggage. The Jeſuits placed ſo much confidence in the orders given, that without the leaſt fear they proceeded on their journey to Catalonia, where they intended to embark; but ſcarcely were they arrived there, before their perſons and baggage were all ſeized. Upon opening their baggage there were found 260 heavy ingots of gold, 13 large boxes filled with diamonds and other precious ſtones, and bills of exchange for three millions, payable at Rome.

May 5. On the ſeizure of the Jeſuits at Barcelona on the 4th ult. in ſome places ſome papers were diſcovered burning, which had been juſt thrown into the fire.

Private letters from Madrid inform, that a proclamation was preparing, and would ſoon be iſſued throughout the Catholick Dominions, enjoining all his Majeſty's ſubjects who have either money or effects belonging to the Jeſuits in their poſſeſſion, to deliver inventories of the ſame.

It is ſaid, in a letter from Madrid, that the confiſcated effects belonging to the Jeſuits through the whole kingdom of Spain, already amounted to the ſum of 75 millions of piaſters, excluſive of the ſpoils expected from that Society in the Indies.

May 7. Yeſterday Count de Maleam, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, had a conferrence with the two Secretaries of State, on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received from his court.

The heavy duty laid on foreign ſail cloth is ſeverely felt by the ſhipping paying extravagantly for ſail cloth. The Dutch, who are the beſt manufacturers of this article, and make large quantities, had in the whole importation from Ruſſia, laſt year, no leſs then 24,000 Ps. which muſt have been ſmuggled into England, and ſent to the colonies.—They are a wiſe trading nation; and there is only a very ſmall tranſient duty paid in Holland.

May 8. Yeſterday was holden a general court of the Eaſt-India company; when amongſt other things a meſſage was read, recommending to the company not to make any increaſe to their dividend till ſuch time as their affairs were further conſidered of; but, notwithſtanding, a motion was made to divide twelve and a half per cent. per ann. to commence at midſummer next, which was agreed to; and a motion was made to put a ſtop to the law proſecutions, which have been carrying on for ſome time againſt ſome gentlemen that have been employed in the company's ſervice, which was likewiſe agreed to; and the court adjourned till this morning.

According to ſome authenticated accounts, tranſmitted to Madrid from South-America, the Jeſuits of Paraguay were ſaid to be able to bring an army of two hundred thouſand fighting Indians to the defence of their country, ſhould it be invaded either by the Spaniards or Portugueſe.

They write from Jamaica, that a Dutch ſhip, Captain Van de Boreel bound from St. Euſtatia to Paraguay with a cargo of military ſtores, has been taken by a Spaniſh guarda coſta, and carried into the river of Plate.

Bristol, April 25. Monday a portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, painted by Mr. Hoare, at the requeſt of the corporation, was put up in the Town-hall of Bath.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

By letters from Virginia we have certain intelligence that Capt. John Hurvard has ſet up at Warwick on James's River, Virginia, in order to encourage the inhabitants of the back ſettlements to continue on the culture of Hemp, *by receiving and diſpoſing of it to their advantage for a certain per cent. He intends to ſhip to Great-Britain, where his correſpondents inform him that good hemp will ſell for* 30l. *or* 32l. *ſterling per ton, beſides the* 8l. *ſterling bounty; and he is willing to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with any gentleman that will, upon information of his having a ſtock of hemp by him, ſend a veſſel into James's River to Warwick, to purchaſe hemp, chiefly with caſh; tho' he will take ſome wines, good rum, ſugars, &c. And as he will have hemp of different qualities he will ſell at different prices, from about* 27ſ. *Virginia currency, and upwards per hundred.*

We hear from Dominica, that they are very buſy building many houſes there, and have erected a bridge over the river by ſubſcription; that the ſurveyors agree, that that iſland is larger than Martinico, and that there is much more of the land capable of cultivation than was at firſt expected; that they had a proſpect of great crops of coffee next year; that there was a great plenty of ſugar at market; that many veſſels had lately ſailed from thence with their load; and that three Guineamen had lately arrived there, and ſold their ſlaves very well.

By Capt. Newton from New-Providence, we have an account, that of the three Frenchmen, who had been lately carried in as priſoners there, for murdering the Captain of a French ſloop bound from the Miſſiſippi for Cape Francois, ſome time in March laſt, one of them turned King's evidence; upon which the other two had been condemned to die; and accordingly one was executed the 29th of May laſt, and afterwards hung in chains; and that the other was to undergo the ſame puniſhment on the Friday following. The ſloop had alſo been taken up and brought in.

The evening of the 14th inſtant, Capt. Fell arrived here in ſix weeks from Cork, from whence he ſailed the 4th of May, and informs us, that nine tranſports had juſt arrived there from England, to take on board the regiments that were to embark at that place for America.

Capt. Hoxey, of the Diligence, in 29 days from Newfoundland, arrived here laſt Thurſday: In ſoundings he fell in with great quantities of dead fiſh, of all ſorts, ſome of which they took on board; and on examination, were found to be freſh and good, and not long dead.

Since our laſt ſailed for Halifax, his Majeſty's ſhip Garland, Capt. St. John, with whom went paſſenger Colonel James Robertſon, *barrack-maſter-general for North-America.*

By a gentleman from Fort Pitt, we are informed that on the 19th of May laſt, the Indians voluntarily brought in and delivered up eleven horſes, which ſome of their people had ſtolen from our back ſettlements laſt fall; and the greateſt harmony and peace ſubſiſted between them and our people. Col. Croghan, was on his way to that place, in order to attend or hold a congreſs with the Indians.

Tho' the traders are prohibited, under the penalty of 500l. *from leaving Pittſburg, in order to trade with the Indians in their own towns, yet ſo great is the advantage to be made by it, that they frequently venture to break the law and hazard the penalty.*

NEWPORT, (in Rhode-Iſland) June 15.

The general aſſembly of this colony met at the court-houſe in this town on Tueſday laſt. On Thurſday they entered upon the conſideration of the petitions (preferred at a former ſeſſion of the aſſembly) of the gentlemen who ſuffered by the riots in this town, in the month of Auguſt, 1765; and after debating upon the affair, the queſtion was put, Whether compenſation ſhould be allowed or not? which paſſed in the affirmative. It was afterwards voted by the lower houſe, that the petitioners be directed to lay before the houſe, upon oath, an account of their loſſes; accordingly, on Saturday, Dr. Moffat exhibited an account of the damage ſuſtained by him, amounting to nine hundred and ſixty pounds ſterling. This account not being ſo particular in the enumeration of the articles as the houſe expected, it was rejected. The whole was then referred to the next ſeſſion; and in the mean time the petitioners are to make out liſts of their reſpective loſſes, and eſtimate their value, in as particular a manner as may be, for the inſpection of the houſe.

June 29. *On Saturday the 13th inſtant, about noon, his excellency* John Wentworth, *Eſq; arrived at Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, the ſeat of his government, after a long journey through the continent.*

Some veſſels, arrived here from Jamaica, juſt without ſoundings, met with a quantity of dead fiſh, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as mentioned under the New-York head.

BOSTON, June 22.

Extract of a letter from a Son of Liberty, *now in London, to his friend in New-England, dated the 11th of April.*

"*The houſe of commons have appointed the firſt Thurſday after the holidays to enter upon the conſideration of American affairs.——New-York it is ſaid, will certainly receive ſome chaſtiſement, for refuſing to billet the troops: And Maſſachuſetts-Bay for their warm addreſſes, reſolutions, &c. in their ſquabbles with governor B——d. And many intend to have ſomething done that may reach all the colonies. The only chance for us ſeems to be, that it is now ſo late in the ſeſſion, that they will hardly find time to ripen any plan replete with ſo much difficulty and delicacy as they will find muſt attend any meaſure they will chooſe to adopt.*"

CHARLES-TOWN, July 14.

FROM North-Carolina, we are informed, That Governor Tryon, with the Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, joined by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, on the 4th of June, began to run out the Boundary Line between North-Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting-Grounds, at the Corner Tree on Reedy River, where the Line behind the Province terminates. The Surveyors went a North Courſe 53 Miles, marking as they went into the Mountains; and on the 13th of June, they marked ſeveral Trees on the Top of Mount Tryon, on the Head Waters of White Oak and Pacolet Creeks, running into Green and Broad Rivers; but ſeveral Obſtacles having impeded a further Survey, it was agreed by the Whole, That the Boundary ſhould be a direct Line from the ſaid marked Trees to *Chiſwell's* Mines in Virginia; which being ſettled and agreed upon, proper Inſtruments were drawn up, and ſigned by the Parties preſent, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.—The Indians were ſo highly pleaſed with his Honour's Condeceſſion to their ſeveral Requiſitions, that they complimented him with the War Name of the *Great Wolf of North-Carolina.*

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, June 13.

"Our Aſſembly is diſſolved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and new Writs of Election are about to be iſſued: Diſputes run high, ſo that the whole Province ſeems to be in Confuſion.

"Other Letters from the ſame Place mention, That five Traders had been lately found murdered on the Cherokee River, by (as the Cherokees ſay) ſome of the Northern Tribes who have ſtrolled thus far South. The Creeks by burning a Choctaw Headman alive whom they lately made Priſoner, has kindled up afreſh the Fury of that Nation, which had almoſt ſubſided."

Friday laſt arrived here, his Majeſty's Ship Cygnet, Philip Durell, Eſq; Commander, from Weſt-Florida; who, on his Paſſage, touched at the Havana, where the *Dons* complimented him with a Twenty-four Pounder from the Moro, which went through his Larboard Quarter, about ſix Inches above Water: Such Treatment not reliſhing well with a free Britiſh Subject, the Captain ſent a Letter to the Governor, complaining of the Inſult offered the Britiſh Flag; and received for Anſwer, that it was his Catholic Majeſty's Orders, that no Britiſh Ship ſhould enter that Port. A few Days after, the Adventure Frigate, Captain Fitzherbert, with Diſpatches from Admiral Parry, for the Spaniſh Governor, came too off the Harbour; and after delivering his Letters, received the uſual ſcurrilous Language of Engliſh B——, &c.

The ſame Day the Sloop Charles-Town Packet, Captain Joſeph Dwſes, arrived here in nine Days from Rhode-Iſland.

We hear from New-Providence, that his Majeſty's Ship Rhoris, has ſailed for Great-Britain.

We hear the Bahamians have had great Success in diving for the Spaniſh Treaſure on board the Regiſter Ships which were caſt away in St. Bernard's Bay; and that they have already got out upwards of 12,000 Dollars.

Arrivals from this Port. London, Jubber, at London.——Neptune, McKinley; Brothers, Fletcher; Harrietta, Cockerill; Prince-George, Aſkew; Heathcote, Hooper; Baltick Merchant, Clarkſon, at Cowes.—Suſannah, Crew, at Poole.—Ranger, Pickles, at Plymouth.—Swan, Lambert, at Portſmouth.—Nelly & Hannah, Norman; Good-Intent, Garland, at Liſbon.—Britiſh King, Hogg, at Oporto.

Arrived from George-Town. Carolina, Stephenſon; Sally, Purſs; Juno, White, at Dover.

Arrived from North-Carolina. Francis, MacCalliſter; Briſtol, ——; Cælia, Power, at Briſtol.——Nancy, Richardſon, at London.

Arrived from Georgia. Friendſhip, Ball, at London.—Providence, Coulſon, at Hamburgh.

By a Clauſe in our laſt Revival-Act, paſſed the 18th of April, 1767, "The Duty on every Barrel of Pork, Beef, Timber, Plank, Boards, Staves, Shingles, or other Lumber, Deer Skins, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, and Indico, imported into this Province, declared to be repealed for two Years, provided the Importers of ſuch Commodities do enter into Bond to the Treaſurer, either to export the ſame or pay the Duties laid thereon by the General Duty-Act, within ſix Months after ſuch Importation."

July	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
7th.	Schooner Fanny, John M'Coy,	Penſacola
8th.	Schooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Schooner Neptune, Simon Tufts,	Georgia
	Schooner Iſabella, William Mills,	New-Providence
10th.	Sloop Charleſtown, Joſeph Durfee,	Rhode-Iſland
13th.	Schooner Ogechie, David Drummond,	Georgia
	Schooner Margaret, William Blythe,	Ditto
July	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
7th.	Sloop Kendal, David Ferguſon,	Dominico
10th.	Ship London, John Clark,	London

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS,
Since 1ſt of November, to the 10th July, 1767.

Rice, viz.		Soap,	10 boxes.
To Great-Britain,	49835 bls.	Tallow,	1054 lb.
Portugal,	19331 bls.	Ground Nuts,	256 buſh.
Spain,	4994 bls.	Indico, viz.	
Italy,	599 bls.	To G. Britain,	497,327 lb.
North-America,	3659 bls.	North-America,	13989 lb.
Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,	10848 bls.	Total of Indico,	511,316 lb.
Foreign ditto,	6202 bls.		
Total of Rice,	92,468 bls.	Peaſe,	8955 buſh.
		Deer Skins,	125,792 lb.
Flour,	189 bls.	Spokes,	1050
Shingles,	1,664,300	Hogs Lard,	70 caſks
Butter,	248 Firkins	Horſes,	28
Tar, common,	2054 bls.	Oxen,	3
Spaniſh Potatoes,	157 buſh.	Hogs,	117
Beef,	470 bls.	Poultry,	324
Pork,	4620 bls.	Indian Corn,	23,493 buſh.
Spars,	87	Rough Rice,	110 buſh.
Reeds,	18880	Timber, Plank, Boards, &c.	781,000 feet
Staves,	109263	Hemp,	200753 lb.
Bees Wax,	6420 lb.	Turpentine,	3781 bls.
Skins of Foxes, Bears, &c.	2 hhd. 1 bund.	Pitch,	12339 bls.
Beaver and Raccoon Skins,	444	Tanned Leather,	3331 ſides.
Turnips,	27 buſh.	Candles,	16 boxes.
		Snake-Root,	1 hhd.
		Raw Silk,	67 lb.

New Advertiſements.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL undertake to ſupply any Quantity of the beſt Pine and Cypreſs Timber, Boards, Shingles and Laths.——AND ALSO, cut Frames for Houſes, agreeable to any Bill of Scantling; which he will deliver in Charles-Town, or up any of the Rivers, at very reaſonable Prices.

He has a very handy and ſenſible Houſe-wench to hire by the Year or Quarter: And alſo a likely young and ſenſible Wench, to diſpoſe of, who can be well recommended, and is ſold for no Fault, having no Employment for her.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Juſt imported in the Sloop CHARLES-TOWN, JOSEPH DURFEE, *Maſter, from* RHODE-ISLAND, *and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by*

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

At his Store on Colonel BEALE'S *Wharf;*

JAMAICA and Northward Rum, Spermacetæ Candles, Soap, Riding Chairs, Chair Wheels, Wheel-Barrows, Iron Tea Kettles, Ditto Fiſh Kettles, Loaf Sugar, Cordials, a Tub of Green Tea, two very neat Cedar Boats, Train Oil, &c.

N. B. Said Sloop will ſail for Rhode-Iſland in ſeven Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board.

Juſt arrived in the LIVE-OAK,

A Large Quantity of white and coloured Negro Cloth, at different Prices; which with a general Aſſortment of other Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, will be ſold as low as poſſible, by CORRIE & CARLANS.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, juſt imported in the LIVE-OAK, Capt. LUNDBERRY, and to be diſpoſed of reaſonably, by

THOMAS and ROGER SMITH.

DOWNES, JONES, & Co.

HAVE imported in the Live-Oak, *Captain* Lundberry, *from* BRISTOL;

A Large Parcel of white, blue, and green PLAINS, of the beſt Quality; Leather Shoes of all Sorts; Nails, Iron Pots, and ſundry other Articles, which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms at their Store in Tradd-ſtreet, and at Bacon's Bridge.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN Apprentice to the Printing-Buſineſs; he muſt be a ſober, honeſt, ſprightly Lad.—Such an one will meet with ſuitable Encouragement; and his Friends may depend on his being well treated.——The Parties may apply to Charles Crouch, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

On Thurſday the 6th Day of Auguſt next, will be ſold at the Houſe of the late Mr. DANIEL STENT, *deceaſed, on James-Iſland;*

ALL the eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of three Negroes, one a very valuable houſe-wench; houſhold furniture, a cow, hogs, poultry, &c The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the conditions will be made known.——All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately: And thoſe having any demands, are earneſtly deſired to make the ſame known before the day of ſale, to ISAAC RIVERS, Adminiſtrator.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ABSENTED himſelf from my Plantation at the Horſe-Shoe, about the Month of March 1767, a Dutch Servant Man, named GEORGE HANER, brought into this Province in January 1766, a Cooper by Trade: He is a young Fellow, of a ſhort Stature, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and was ſaduced away by a Dutch Lad of the ſame Importation, named JOHN REGALE, Servant to Mrs. ELLIS, and employed in going in her Pettyauger, between Charles-Town and Aſhepoo, and who has loſt the Fore-Finger of his Right Hand. Theſe two Servants, with a Dutch Woman, went away from my ſaid Plantation together, and it is apprehended are gone towards Georgia, being ſeen on their Way at the River May, and may either take up their abode in that Province, or proceed to Eaſt-Florida. ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward will be given for apprehending the ſaid GEORGE HANER, and delivering him to me in Charles-Town: But if he will voluntarily return to his Duty forthwith, his Offence ſhall be freely forgiven, and no Advantage taken thereof, by

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

THE Subſcriber having often ſolicited the Favour of all Perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment, but to little or no Effect, he hereby gives this laſt and final Notice to all concerned, that unleſs they make immediate Payment to him, they may depend upon having their Accounts lodged in the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for without Diſtinction.

July 13, 1767. JOSEPH TURPIN.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Purryſburg, a middle ſized Negro fellow named GEORGE, of the Guinea country, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has ſeveral marks of puniſhment on his back, late the property of Mr. Zouberbuhler.——A reward of TEN POUNDS, will be paid for the delivery of the ſaid Negro, to

JACOB WALDBURGER.

To be ſold, the Owner having no occaſion for him,

A Negro fellow who is as good a cook as any in the Province, but is lame and troubled with the rheumatiſm in his arms and knees, and only fit to teach young Negroes in a kitchen.—Enquire of the Printer.

ANY perſon or perſons willing to undertake the building of a GALLERY in the GERMAN CHURCH in this Town, agreeable to a plan in our hands, are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to us by Tueſday the 4th day of Auguſt next. MARTIN MILLER, and ABRAHAM SPIDLE.

DOLLARS, at Thirty-two Shillings,
TAKEN IN PAYMENT

For fine old high proof RUMS, from *Jamaica, Barbadoes,* and the *Northward,* NOW SELLING OFF, Wholeſale and Retail, extremely cheap,

BY WILLIAM HULME,

At the South-Corner of Elliott-ſtreet, facing the Fiſh-Market, on the BAY;

WHERE may be had MADEIRA, VIDONIA and LISBON WINES, BRANDY and GIN, excellent in their Kinds; CHOCOLATE, TOBACCO, and SNUFF; COFFEE freſh roaſted every Day.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about ſix months ago, a Negro fellow Named BOSON, who is ſuppoſed to be gone to Santee: He is a likely fellow, about 26 years of age, and near 5 feet 11 inches high; had a ſpur on when he went away, and is of the Grain coaſt country. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and dilivers him to me, ſhall have *Twenty Pounds* reward; and any perſon giving information of his being harboured by a white perſon, will, on conviction of the offender, receive *Twenty Pounds*, or if by a Negro *Five Pounds*, from *St. Thomas's, Feb.* 26, 1767. FRANCIS ROCHE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO lots of land in Queen-ſtreet, adjoining HENRY FULKER'S, 32 feet in front, and 105, or thereabouts in depth, lately Shute's watering-place: The ſame will be ſold for credit. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may enquire of Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, merchant, in Charles-Town. ALSO,

A tract of 500 acres, on the north ſide of Santee river, adjoining lands of Thomas Boſtier. This tract is exceeding good land for rice, corn, and indico. Enquire as above.

the. CHARLES CAPERS.

To be LET, or SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately for a Term of Years;

THE Brew-Houſe in King-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Patrick Hinds's, with all the brewing utenſils, in good order; ſuch as, a copper, maſh-tub, coolers and pumps: Alſo, a malt-kiln and malt-houſe, adjoining the above brew-houſe; and a well of exceeding good water. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES LINGARD.

TO BE LET,

THE STABLES, lately occupied by Philip Baer, ſituate at the Weſt End of Queen-Street. Enquire of CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship LIVE-OAK, ANDREW LUNDBERRY, Maſter, from BRISTOL;

A Few Bales of WHITE PLAINS, which will be ſold cheap for CASH or ſhort CREDIT, by INGLIS, LLOYD, & Co.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately;

THE TAVERN at Monck's Corner, in the preſent poſſeſſion of Mr. *Jonathan Fowler*: The new houſe has five good rooms, ſaſhed and plaſtered, and will be otherwiſe well finiſhed; which with the old houſe repaired, and a new ſtable to be built, will render the conveniences large and commodious; the ſituation is known to be equal to any in the province for a country tavern.——Apply to JOHN DAWSON.

JAMES DUTHIE,

PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-CUTTER;

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, that he has juſt opened Shop in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr. HUGER'S, where he makes and ſells all Sorts of PERUKES, LADIES TEATS, and BANDOS for GENTLEMEN, in the neweſt faſhion.——Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerved in the moſt expeditious Manner that can be expected from any of the Buſineſs.——Said DUTHIE would alſo BOARD and LODGE Gentlemen that can be recommended.

N. B. A good CELLAR to LET.

The unnermentioned LANDS, being Part of the real and perſonal Eſtate of ELIAS FOISSIN, *Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſold at publick Vendue, on Thurſday the 16th Day of* JULY, *at the plantation on Peedee, where the deceaſed reſided;*

ONE Tract of land containing three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty acres, ſituate near the mouth of Winyaw river, known by the name of Cat-Iſland, bounded by the ſaid river to the north-eaſt, and to the ſouth-weſt by Santee river. It contains a large quantity of firm good marſh land, well adapted to the culture of rice, indico and corn; and is alſo very convenient for raiſing of ſtock, on which there is about forty head, moſtly young breeding cattle, which will be ſold with the lands.

Alſo one other plantation, or ſeveral tracts of land, nearly adjoining to each other, containing at leaſt one thouſand acres; ſituate on Waccamaw river, diſtant about twenty five miles from George-Town: Part of this land is an iſland, containing about three hundred acres of exceeding good rice land, with a plenty of tall cypreſs thereon, and the high land well ſtored with very good pine timber for ſawing, and is ſo conveniently ſituated for that buſineſs, that any veſſel that can come into the harbour of George-Town may ſail up to it.——At the ſame time will be ſold ſeveral horſes and mares, about thirty head of ſheep, and ſundry other articles.——The conditions will be made known at the reſpective places of ſale.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and thoſe having demands thereon, to ſend them properly atteſted, to

June 13, 1767. ELIAS FOISSIN, PAUL TRAPIER, BENJAMIN TRAPIER, } Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons who obtained Certificates from the Juſtices on Eaſter Monday laſt, for retailing Spiritous Liquors, that they come to the Treaſurer's Office, before the firſt Monday in Auguſt, and take out their Licences, or their Names will be returned to the Attorney-General.

SHEED & WHITE,

Have imported in the Brigantine PHILADELPHIA PACKET, JOHN HARRISON, Maſter, from PHILADELPHIA;

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Barrels and Kegs; SHIP BISCUIT, choice ſaltpetred HAMS, BAR IRON of various Sizes, which with excellent hard SOAP of a former Importation, and an Aſſortment of WINDSOR CHAIRS, they will ſell on moderate Terms for Caſh.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE,

October 7, 1766. A well ſet new negro fellow, who ſpeaks no Engliſh, has on an old white negro Cloth jacket, with pewter buttons, has a ſmall beard.——Taken up at Cooſaw-hatches.

——The above Negro fellow, ſince his being advertiſed, ſays his name is FRANK.

December 13. A pretty tall well made Negro fellow who calls himſelf MARCH, but will not or cannot tell his maſter's name; has on old white Negro cloth cloaths and blanket, a large bump on his right ſhoulder; and was taken up at Col. *Heyward's* plantation, Cuckhold's creek, Combahee.

December 20. A tall elderly Negro fellow named WILL, who cannot tell his country but ſays his maſter's name is *Billy Elliott*; has on an old blue cloth coat, oznabrigs ſhirt, old white Negro cloth breeches and boots; he is pitted a little with the ſmall pox, on his right arm the marks of three ſmall ſhot, and his country marks acroſs his back; ſays he came away when he was done cutting rice; he was taken up at *Rawlins Lowndes's* plantation, Horſe-ſhoe.

May 16. A new Negro fellow, who cannot tell his own or his maſter's name; he is about 5 feet high, pitted with the ſmall-pox; has had two holes in his ears, one of which is broke out; he is about 40 years of age, and has on a white Negro cloth jacket and breeches, and was taken up at Benjamin Huſkins's, Cooſaw-hatchee bridge.

May 30. A Negro fellow of the Angola country, who calls himſelf BRISTOL, and by what I can underſtand from him, his maſter's name is Poſtell; he is about five feet high, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, has a long beard, is very hairy upon his breaſt, his country marks on his back, and has on old white negro cloth jacket and trowſers. Taken up at Sir John Colleton's plantation near Monck's Corner.

June 19. A Negro fellow who calls himſelf WILL, but cannot tell his maſter or his country's name; he is about 5 feet two inches high, has a ſmall beard, and branded on the right ſhoulder thus O; has on a brown double breaſted jacket, and white Negro cloth breeches, and was taken up at Mr. Hog's plantation, called Hog-Neck, Indian La[illegible]

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE NEW-YORK MADERA WINE, TO BE SOLD AT THE FIRST COST, By *Thomas Loughton Smith.*

ON Monday the 3d of Auguſt, we the Subſcribers appointed Inquirers of the Public Tax, for the Pariſhes of St. Philip and St. Michael, intend going to the Houſes of the ſeveral Inhabitants thereof, in order to receive their Returns on Oath, agreeable to Law.

ISAAC HUGER,
PETER MAZYCK,
JOHN DART.

June 7, 1767.

A few neat LONDON-PAINTED FLOOR-CLOTHS, Juſt imported in the Ship MARY, Captain GORDON,

LIKEWISE, a very great variety of handſome CHINA, lately imported in Capt. HIGGINS, and to be ſold at a reaſonable advance, at the ſubſcribers ſtore on the BAY, near the WATCH-HOUSE.

WEBB and DOUGHTY.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

ACQUAINTS his friends and cuſtomers, that he is removed from BROAD-STREET into TRADD-STREET, in the Store lately occupied by Capt. THOMAS SAVAGE, oppoſite to WILLIAM BURROWS, Eſqr's, where he has to diſpoſe of, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

A large parcel of genuine Madera Wines,

Of the beſt London, York, and Jamaica qualities; every pipe being choſe by a gentleman on the ſpot, who ſpared no pains in the choice of them. They will be warranted to be equal, if not ſuperior in quality, to any WINES that has been imported this ſeaſon.—He has hogſheads and quarter-caſks of each quality, and intends to draw off a few pipes of each ſort, which he will diſpoſe of by the dozen.

He has alſo for ſale,

HOPKINS's beſt WATER and MILK BREAD.

Said PERONNEAU, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe whoſe accounts have been long ſtanding, to diſcharge the ſame immediately; otherwiſe they will find their bonds, notes and accounts, &c. in the hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for without further notice: Which trouble he hopes they will avail themſelves of.

For PHILADELPHIA,

(To ſail by the 15th Inſtant)

The BRIGANTINE

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

JOHN HARRISON, Maſter;

FOR Freight or Paſſage (having very good Accommodations) apply to SHED and WHITE.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, one Half of a Piece of Land, in Meeting-Street, near oppoſite to where he lives: It contains in Front on the ſaid Street, 220 Feet and an Half, and in depth 269 Feet or thereabouts. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to ALEXANDER PERONNEAU.

N. B. 'Tis the northermoſt Half that is to be diſpoſed of, which is the beſt Part of the Land.

ON Monday the 3d of Auguſt, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be holden at the Houſe of Mr. Poinſett, in Elliott-Street, a Board of Juſtices, aſſigned to keep the Peace in Berkley-County, in order to ſign Certificates for Licences (to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be approved of) to ſell and retail all ſorts of ſtrong Liquors, as alſo to keep Billiard Tables; therefore all Perſons inclinable to take out Licences according to ſaid Act, are deſired to give in their Names to the Subſcriber before the ſaid Day, at his Houſe up the Path, lately known by the Name of Major Rogers's. ROBERT RAWLINS.

ROBERT & NATHANIEL STOTT,

At their Store in Beadon's Alley, *next to Elliott-Street; have juſt imported in the* Mary, *Capt.* Gordon;

A Large Aſſortment of HATS, bought from the Manufacturer, and to be ſold from THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS the Dozen, to TEN POUNDS the ſingle Hat.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 4th of Auguſt next, at the Plantation of the late ANTHONY HIETT, *at the Round O;*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of NINETEEN VALUABLE SLAVES, among which are a good driver, ſawyers, coopers, houſe-wenches, and ſeamſtreſſes; together with ſome chair-horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, plantation tools, &c. Alſo the crop on the ground, containing thirty-five acres of rice, ſixteen of corn, and three of potatoes.——The conditions of the ſale is caſh, the money to be paid before the property is altered.

July 1, 1767. THOMAS HARTLEY.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſhort but ſquare-ſet elderly Negro man, named NOKO, who is very handy in the uſe of carpenters tools, and as a waiting-man; he has a remarkable large wart on one of his ſhoulders, plays on the violin, and belonged formerly to Mr. *Brownwell*, dancing-maſter. He has been lately in Charles-Town; and as he is a good boat-man, it is probable he may aſſociate with ſome of the iſland Negroes who frequent the markets.—— Whoever will take him up, and deliver him to Meſſrs. CORBIE & CARSANS, in Charleſtown, or to me at Ponpon, ſhall receive *Five Pounds* reward.

July 1, 1767. JOSEPH GLOVER.

St. Thomas's, July 3, 1767.

STRAYED into the ſubſcriber's plantation, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, about four years old, paces and canters, and no brand to be perceived.

Likewiſe a red and white ſteer, branded CS on the off buttock; his ear marks, one ear cropt and two ſlits, and on the other, two upper keels. Whoever owns the ſaid [illegible] ſhall prove their property before

FRANCIS ROCHE, J. P.

AS there is an abſolute neceſſity of ſettling the eſtate of the late JOHN KELLY, baker, deceaſed; theſe are therefore to deſire all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they do make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to us, otherwiſe they may expect to find all the outſtanding debts in the hands of an attorney, which will not be agreeable to us, nor the parties concerned.

And thoſe who have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in atteſted to

JOHN SWINT,
PHILIP MENSING, } Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BOURDEAUX, late of St. Thomas's pariſh, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment of the ſame; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, to bring in their accounts atteſted, for payment, to

NATHANIEL SAVINEAU, Executor.

N. B. As the accounts of many have been ſtanding too unreaſonable a time, it is hoped ſuch in particular will avail themſelves by this notice; if not, no cuſtomary excuſes will exempt them from the conſequence often attending ſuch delays. *July 1, 1767.*

St. James's, (Santee) June 29, 1767.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, informs me of a black ſteer unbranded, with a crop in each ear; the right ear has a hole in it, but is ſlit out. The owner muſt prove his property before

THOMAS EVANCE, J. P.

RUN-AWAY from my plantation in April laſt, a ſtout well made Negro fellow named *Cæſar*, formerly belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Wright, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the ſaid fellow to me at my plantation, or the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward; or FIFTY POUNDS to any perſon who will bring his head to

JOHN WRIGHT.

St. Mark's, (Santee) June 22, 1767.

STOLEN from John Perkins's waggon, on Thurſday night, the 11th of June, near the ten mile houſe, a dark bay horſe, a trotter, 14 hands high, well made, one white foot and ſtar; branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I P, and on the off ſhoulder and buttock I P.

A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. John Marley, in Charles-Town; and FIFTY POUNDS for apprehending the thief, to be paid on conviction, in behalf of the ſaid Perkins, by RICHARD RICHARDSON.

St. Thomas's, June 30, 1767.

BROUGHT before me, by *James Dubois*, a ſtrayed trotting bay horſe, upwards of 13 hands high, a little white in his face, branded on the mounting ſhoulder 3EL, with ſomething above, not to be made out; alſo on the buttock 27, and an obſcure brand on the off ſhoulder. The property of the owner, to be proved before.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, J. P.

TAKEN up at Sea, about a week paſt, a Moſes Boat.——The owner may have her again, by proving his property, paying charges, and applying to Meſſ. *Lind & Chovin*, on Mr. *Burn's* new wharf.

St. Thomas's, July 1, 1767.

IN the poſſeſſion of *Vincent Guerin*, in St. Thomas's pariſh, a black gelding, about 12 hands high, ſhort ſwitch tail, long main, ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the off buttock and ſhoulder ſomething like a heart and flower on the top of it. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtray, may apply in ſix months, as the law directs in that caſe, to BENJAMIN MARION, J. P.

Kings-Town, in Craven county, June 22, 1767.

MOSES FLOYD, informs me of a ſtray grey gelding about 8 years old, near 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock 2, and IS on the off ſhoulder, a ran or ſnip noſe, and is a trotter.

DEMPSEY THOMAS, informs me of a blue grey gelding, near 13 hands high, 7 years old, branded with M and a flouriſh over it, on the near thigh; and is a trotter.

JOHN GREEN, tolls a ſorrel mare, 13 hands and a half high, 5 years old, dock'd, but not branded; and is a trotter. The property muſt be proved before.

JOHN M'DOUGAL, J. P.

MR. Henry Reeves, informs me of the following horſes having ſtrayed into his paſture near Charles-Town, VIZ.

A black horſe about 13 hande and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock O B, and on the off buttock DC.

A cheſnut coloured horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a figure of eight and a flouriſh over it.

A grey horſe about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder B E.

A dark coloured horſe about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder S, and on the off ſhoulder with a croſs, and on the off buttock with two ſtrokes with a crook to one of them. And alſo, a dry cow, branded P.

The owners muſt prove their property before

JOHN TROUP, J. P.

On Tueſday the 14th day of July, will be ſold at publick Vendue, at the uſual Place in Charles-Town;

A Houſe and Lot on White Point, formerly the Property of Mr. RICHARD MORTIMER, deceaſed; containing 38 Feet Front on Church-ſtreet, and about 112 Feet deep; 71 Feet of which Fronts a Street leading to Dr. Murray's Bridge: There are a Number of very fine Fruit Trees on the above Lot, which is pleaſantly ſituated, having the Advantage of the Sea Air in Summer.—Six Months Credit will be given from the Day of Sale, paying Intereſt, and giving Security if required. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to Mr. THOMAS TUCKER, in Charles-Town, or at Monck's Corner, (St. John's) to

EDWARD MORTIMER.

On Monday the 20th Day of July next, will be ſold at the Plantation of the late Mr. HENRY PAGETT, *deceaſed, at the River May;*

ALL the houſhold furniture and wearing apparel of the deceaſed; alſo a good ſtock of cattle, ſeveral valuable horſes, &c. The ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where the conditions of the ſale will be made known.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to us immediately; and all perſons having demands upon the eſtate, are earneſtly deſired to make the ſame known to us before the day of ſale, or to Mr. JOHN SEALY, jun. at Indian Land, which may prove beneficial to all concerned.

ATKINS & WESTON, Adminiſtraters.

Charles-Town, June 26, 1767.

Juſt imported in the Carolina Packet, Capt. White, a ſmall aſſortment of GOODS, *fit for the ſeaſon;*

AMONGST which are, a few Pieces of SILKS, GAUZES, DAMASCUSES, JEANS, Iriſh and Sheeting LINEN, GARLIX, CHECKS, OZNABRUGS, &c. and to be ſold cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by THOMAS CHARNOCK, at his Store in Church-ſtreet, next Door to Meſſrs. Reeves, and Co. 6w

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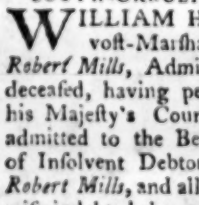

THE HOUSE in Friend-ſtreet, now poſſeſſed by Mr. Creighton, and the Tenement adjoining Mr. Hutchinſon's, in the ſame Street, both belonging to Mr. Samuel Brailsford, are to be ſold: Whoever may incline to purchaſe will be informed of the Terms by applying to his Attorney. JOHN CHAPMAN.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ROBERT OSWALD, who is in Cuſtody of the Proveſt-Marſhal, by Virtue of two Writs of *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, at the Suit of *Liſton*, and *Hope*, ſurviving Partners of *Middleton*, *Liſton*, and *Hope*, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *Liſton* and *Hope*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petitioner granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 13, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the Suit of *John Paul Grimke*, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *John Paul Grimke*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt Sitting of the Court of Common-Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HAIR, who is in Cuſtody of the Proveſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the Suit of *Robert Mills*, Adminiſtrator of the Eſtate of *Robert Smith*, deceaſed, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid *Robert Mills*, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and are hereby ſummoned and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt Sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

William Aucrum, *Lambert Lance*, and *Aaron Loocock*, to whom Part of the Petitioners Effects are mortgaged, are ſummoned to be and appear at the Time and Place abovementioned, to render an Account upon Oath, of what is really and *bona fide* due upon their Mortgage, on pain of having the ſame deemed fraudulent.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

Twenty Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on July 5th, 1766, living on *Horſe-Savannah*. Two Negroes, father and ſon, both named BRISTOL; the father aged about 46, and the ſon 13 years: They were bought at vendue from the eſtate of Mr. *John Raven*; carried off with them a large bundle of clothes, and was ſeen going towards *John's-Iſland*, where they are well known, and ſuppoſed to be harboured by their relations, having lived on Mr. *Raven's* plantation there. The father is a good fiſherman. A reward of £. 20 will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and diliver them to the warden of the work-houſe, in *Charles-Town*, or to me at *Horſe-Savannah*. JOHN HALY.

If they will return of their own accord, all paſt offences will be forgiven.

A Parcel of good Parchment Skins, to be ſold by Charles Crouch.

A Suit of ſuperfine new blue Broad Cloth Clothes, with Gold Lace, fit for a middle-ſized Perſon, to be ſold very reaſonable. For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.